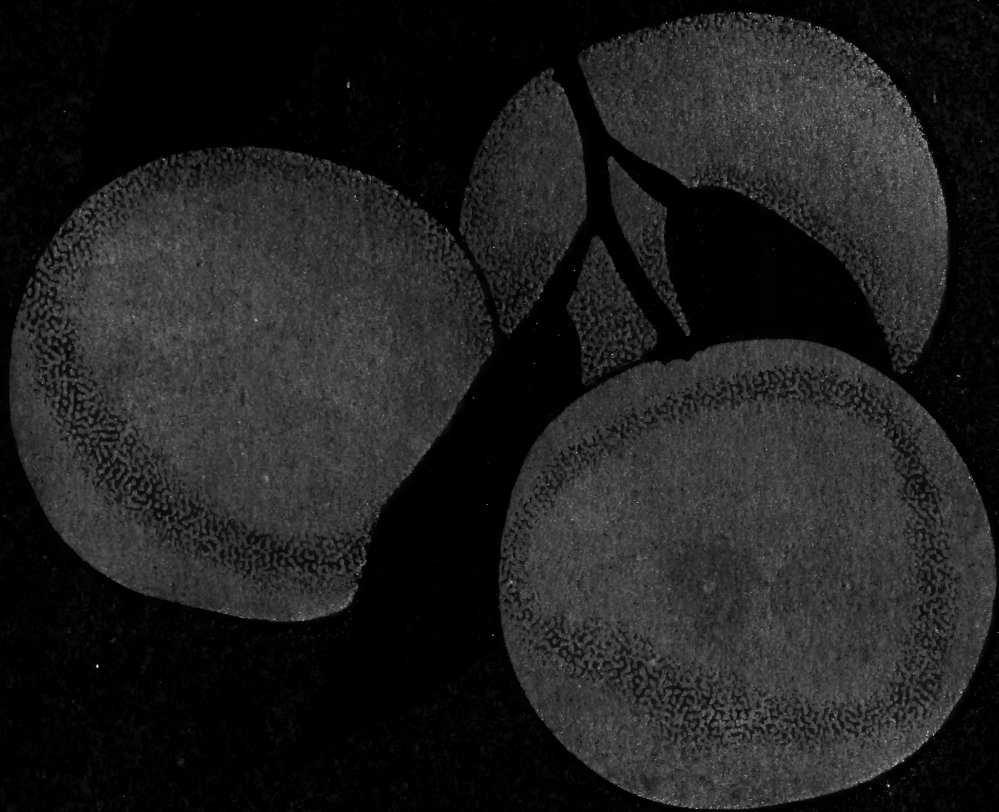


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Introduction



NEVER before has there been such intense and widespread interest in horticultural subjects. The production of fruits for commercial and home use is becoming a vast and profitable industry in many sections that have heretofore been considered unadapted for such purposes, as well as in the older fruit-growing regions.

The above is particularly true of Citrus fruits, the planting of which is being done on a very extensive scale. We foresaw the heavy demand for Citrus nursery stock, and our supply of trees this season is unsurpassed, probably unequaled, both in quantity and quality, by any other in this country.

Within the past few years we have built up a large trade with many foreign countries, and particularly with the West Indies and Mexico. We make a specialty of this trade, and trees are packed in the most thorough possible manner in order that they may reach destination in good condition. We have some most gratifying testimonials from our customers in foreign countries, both as to the splendid condition of trees on arrival and the quality of stock received.

It is and has ever been our aim to furnish our customers the best trees that can be grown, and at reasonable prices for the quality of stock sent out. The careful, conscientious manner in which we handle our trees and our particularly favorable location enable us to produce stock of superior quality, and have prompted the United States Department of Agriculture to place with us contracts for growing in nursery and orchard many thousands of trees, including a number of different species—Citrus and deciduous.

In this Catalogue we have endeavored to make descriptions of varieties clear, concise and accurate, and the cultural information and suggestions comprehensive. We are, however, always glad to give further information in response to specific inquiry.

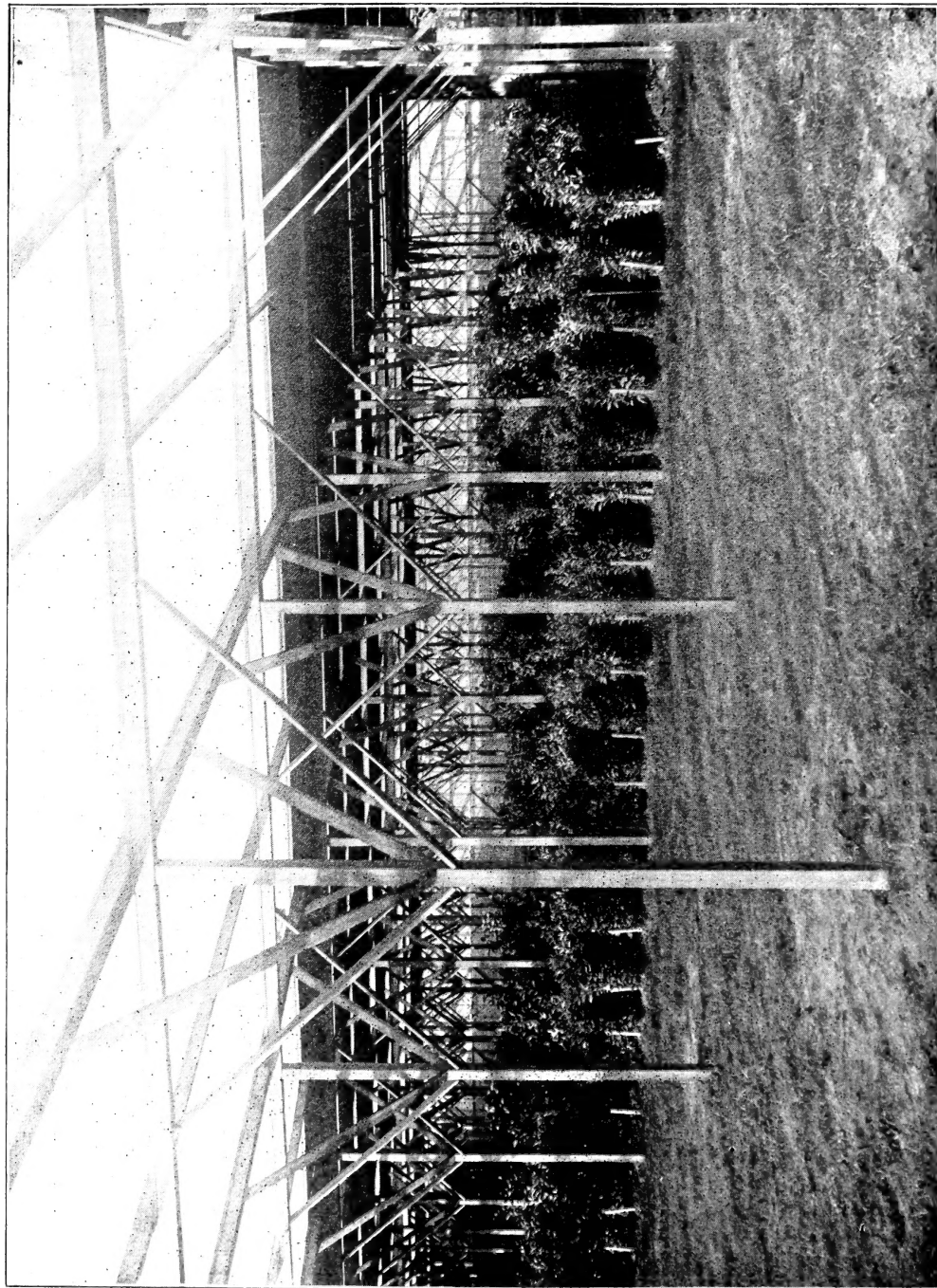
The following pages are submitted for your careful consideration with the hope that you will favor us with your orders, and the assurance that they shall have our most careful attention.

Very truly yours,

October, 1903

G. L. TABER

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THREE-QUARTER ACRE SHED, WHICH GIVES US EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROPER HANDLING OF NURSERY STOCK

Only partially covered when photographed, but finished now

ORANGES

WHEN thinking of subtropical and even tropical countries, the fruit that naturally suggests itself to one's mind as being of greatest importance is the Orange. This is as it should be, for there is no other fruit grown in those climates so universally loved among all nations and all peoples. And what more pleasing sight than a grove of orange trees—naturally of symmetrical growth—with their dark glossy green foliage and golden yellow fruit! It is indeed inspiring, and especially so when one considers the financial as well as the artistic point of view.

By years of research and actual testing of varieties, we have gotten together a collection embracing all the most valuable varieties, and have this season probably the finest stock of nursery trees in this country.

TIME OF RIPENING will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: *Very Early*—Boone's Early, Early Oblong, Satsuma, Sweet Seville. *Early*—Centennial, Enterprise Seedless, Nonpareil, Parson Brown. *Medium*—Du Roi, Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Old Vini, Oneco, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Maltese Oval, Mediterranean Sweet, Paper Rind. *Very Late*—Bessie, Brazilian, Hart's Late, Joppa Late, King, Valencia Late. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties possess the characteristic of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season, as well as during the time indicated above.

BESSIE. Medium-sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine-flavored. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May. Tree vigorous and productive.

BOONE'S EARLY. Medium size; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag" and few seeds. Quality excellent. Ripens very early, and is thoroughly colored up as soon as ripe.

BRAZILIAN. A variety as yet comparatively little known by Florida orange-growers, but highly recommended for vigor and productiveness. Fruit of very fine quality, and hangs upon the tree without deterioration until midsummer.

CENTENNIAL. This variety ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

DUGAT. This variety has been grown in southern Texas for several years, where it is highly esteemed. By those who know it best it is claimed to be one of the hardiest varieties in existence and of excellent quality.

DU ROI. Medium-sized, slightly oblong, sometimes slightly ribbed; fine-grained, with but few seeds. Quality good.

EARLY OBLONG. Medium size, oblong; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens with the first very early kinds. Tree a good grower and bearer.

ENTERPRISE SEEDLESS (*Starke Seedless*). Size medium; quality fine; seedless, or nearly so. Tree vigorous and productive. Early.

HART'S LATE. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor, when ripe, brisk and racy; peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower, prolific; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns. Ripens in April; hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. One of the best late varieties.

HOMOSASSA. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

JAFFA. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the

four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and a prolific bearer when it has attained sufficient size to hold good crops.

JOPPA LATE. This variety was originated by Mr. A. B. Chapman, of San Gabriel, Cal., from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late Orange—said to be even later than Hart's Late. Tree upright, vigorous grower and thornless. Fruit medium to large, oblong, with thin rind; few or no seeds; pulp juicy and sweet.

KING. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aro-

matic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, quite thorny, foliage dark and rich. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

MADAM VINOUS. One of the best of the numerous good varieties from the Indian river section of Florida. Ripens midseason.

MAGNUM BONUM. Size large to very large, flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

MAJORCA. Medium size, round; rich, juicy and sweet; equals Jaffa in quality, its characteristics being similar to that variety. It is a good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong, bushy grower, very robust; foliage very distinct, nearly thornless; a fine bearer.

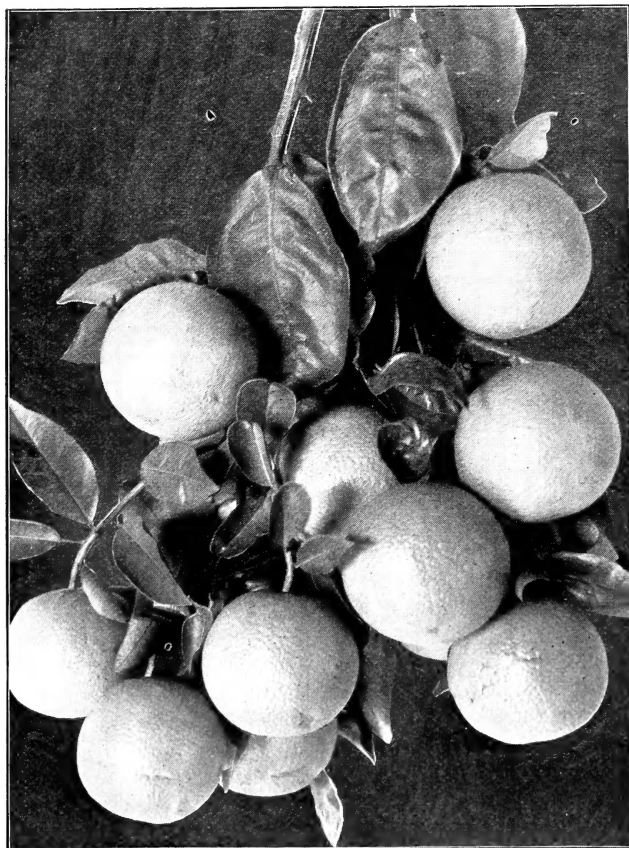
MALTESE BLOOD. Fruit medium in size, round or slightly oblong; skin very smooth, thin and tough; very juicy, sweet and sprightly; good in December, but better in April; good shipper. Tree prolific and vigorous, practically thornless; foliage distinct.

MALTESE OVAL (Garey's *Med. Sweet*). Fruit medium to large; quality first-class; ripens medium to late. Tree of distinct, spreading growth; vigorous and prolific.

MANDARIN. Medium size, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Although largely superseded in Florida by King, Satsuma and Tangerine, which, like Mandarin, belong to *Citrus nobilis* type, yet in southern Louisiana the Mandarin is still adhered to as one of the most profitable sorts.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET (Sanford's). One of the best and most profitable Oranges. Originated from Gen. Sanford's importations. Tree a good grower and bears young.

NONPAREIL. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.



PINEAPPLE ORANGES. (See opposite page)

OLD VINI (Beach No. 4). Size medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange; pulp melting; juice subacid and pleasant, sprightly quality.

ONECO. Of full, medium size for the Mandarin type. The color of skin is red, like Tangerine, and it also possesses a decided Tangerine aroma. The fruit is of good quality and reminds one of Satsuma, Tangerine and King blended.

PAPER RIND (St. Michael). Fruit medium size, round; skin thin; quality excellent; very productive. Tree a vigorous grower.

PARSON BROWN. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

PINEAPPLE. An excellent variety, introduced some years ago, and in great favor in the Orange lake region of Florida. When grown in that section the fruit possesses a particularly fine pineapple flavor. Tree a very strong, upright grower; prolific. Fruit medium to large; peel thin but tough, very smooth and bright; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. We consider this one of the best round Oranges and recommend it as one of the most profitable sorts for extensive planting.

RUBY. Medium-sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting.

ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the color of the pulp often a beautiful rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Is a regular bearer, vigorous and nearly thornless.

SATSUMA (synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*). This variety was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by General Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called "Oonshiu," and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name. Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium*

nobilis), to which the Satsuma belongs, are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments. The Satsuma is of medium size; the color is not red like King and Tangerine, but of a deeper yellow than Mandarin; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November. On account of its extreme earliness, good appearance and excellent quality it brings a high price in market. Tree of somewhat smaller growth than other Oranges, and is of unique habit. Entirely thornless. Bears when very young. This is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Oranges, and this, in connection with its early ripening and fine quality, makes it an exceedingly valuable sort. We are growing it largely in our own Orange groves at Glen Saint Mary, in northern Florida, and are probably the largest propagators of this variety in America. We can furnish the Satsuma on sweet Orange, rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*, but do not grow it on sour stock. It succeeds much better on sweet Orange and rough lemon stock than on sour, while on the entirely hardy *Citrus trifoliata* the inherent hardness of the Satsuma is still further enhanced. We nearly always have this variety in fruit in the nursery rows and can furnish trees of bearing size.

SWEET SEVILLE (Sanford's). Small to medium, round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds. Tree vigorous and prolific. Much like Early Oblong; is of better quality, and yields usually a third more fruit.

TANGERINE (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid glove Oranges;" belongs to the Mandarin family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. December, January and February.

VALENCIA LATE. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will hang on trees till August or September. Fruit of good size, somewhat flattened; juicy and tender.

WASHINGTON NAVEL. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not so prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown. Trees of this variety, when budded upon *C. trifoliata* stock, have fruited freely with us in nursery rows.



DUNCAN POMELO

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

In recent years the Grape Fruit has attained wonderful and wide-spread popularity as a dessert fruit, and as a consequence the owners of groves of it have reaped rich rewards. Notwithstanding the enormously increasing supply, prices for the fruit continue very high and its popularity keeps on growing. This season we have increased our list of varieties, which now includes some of the most prominent and desirable kinds.

DUNCAN. Of large size; peel tough and smooth. Quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grape Fruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. We recommend this variety without the slightest hesitation as being one of the finest; also one of the hardiest varieties.

MARSH SEEDLESS. Large size, slightly flattened; skin very smooth; heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless, it generally has a limited number of seeds. Desirable.

PERNAMBUCO. Large size; skin smooth, light yellow; quality excellent. Introduced by United States Department of Agriculture from Pernambuco, Brazil. A fine late variety.

ROYAL. Medium size; skin smooth and of light yellow color. The bitter Pomelo characteristic is almost entirely lacking, so that it may be eaten out of hand like an orange. Quality good. Moderately early. A strong grower and heavy bearer.

TRESCA. Fruit of large size and fine appearance. Pulp rose-colored and of excellent quality. Introduced from the Bahamas. A beautiful grower and good bearer. Highly praised by the United States Department of Agriculture.

TRIUMPH. Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy and well-flavored; less bitter than some other varieties. A strong grower and prolific.



KUMQUATS PACKED FOR SHIPMENT

KUMQUAT

This unique and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliata stock. On this stock, in open-ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome deep yellow fruit. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination, relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, the Kumquat makes a delicious confection, and wherever it is known is deservedly very popular.

AS AN ORNAMENTAL.—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. While in ordinary open-ground culture the trees grow large enough to yield several boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornamentals.

THE KUMQUAT AS A MARKET FRUIT.—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices, bringing from \$10 to \$15 per box. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the increasing demand.

VARIETIES.—There are two varieties, *Nagami* and *Marumi*. The *Nagami* is about 1½ inches long by an inch in diameter, deep orange-yellow; the delicate peel is sweet, spicy; pulp tender, agreeably acid. Tree handsome; branches slender, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. The *Marumi* differs but little except in size and shape of fruit—it is round, about an inch in diameter.

IN OUR NURSERIES we have both of these varieties fruiting heavily, and deem them so valuable that we have alternate rows marked "Don't dig." In other words, we deem it more profitable to retain sufficient of these to transform the nursery into an orchard than to sell them out clean.

LEMONS

Although Lemons have been grown extensively for a number of years in the more tropical portions of the United States, there are annually imported into this country many thousands of crates, the home supply being entirely inadequate. To our customers in the West Indies and Mexico, where the climatic conditions are so favorable, we would suggest that commercial Lemon culture should prove a very profitable industry. When budded upon the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* they can be grown in many sections of the Citrus belts of Florida and Louisiana.

VILLA FRANCA. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

CITRUS STOCKS

SOUR ORANGE.—The stock that has been used most extensively in Florida upon which to bud nearly all kinds of Citrus trees is the Sour Orange. It is especially adapted for this purpose, making strong, vigorous growth, and trees budded on it will stand probably more abuse and lack of proper care, and yet produce fruit, than upon any other stock. It readily responds to good care and is, perhaps, the best all-round stock that has yet been used. Trees budded on it attain immense size and are capable of bearing enormous crops of fruit.

ROUGH LEMON.—In recent years the common Florida Rough Lemon has become very popular as a stock for Citrus trees and seems to be especially adapted to many sections. We recommend trees upon this stock for South Florida, West Indies, Mexico and other sections exempt from frost. It is a rank grower, and trees budded on it are generally heavy bearers.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.—In the more northern orange-growing sections, where Jack Frost occasionally makes raids, it is necessary to take all possible precautions against his ravages. One way of doing this is to plant trees budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* stock. The *Citrus trifoliata* is entirely hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and all varieties of Citrus, when budded upon it, will stand more cold than upon any other stock. Another point in its favor is that all varieties budded on it come into bearing at an extremely early age, and the fruit also ripens up one to three weeks earlier in the season than the same variety on other stocks.

On account of its having been extensively used as a stock for trees grown in pots and tubs—for which it is particularly adapted—many people think that trees budded on it are very much dwarfed and slow of growth, but this is erroneous. In our test orchard, comprising some twenty odd varieties of Citrus—four trees of each, two on Sour and two on *Citrus trifoliata*, planted alternately—it would be practically impossible for any one not familiar with the arrangement to pick out trees of some varieties on *Citrus trifoliata* from those on Sour, while all of the trees on *Citrus trifoliata* have made good growth.

The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it desirable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the tree through the winter, and its vigor, hardiness, resistant qualities and stout sharp thorns make it especially valuable as a hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. It is unquestionably the best defensive hedge plant for the South.

PEACHES

ABOUT twenty years ago, when we commenced recommending Peaches for the Lower South, it was generally believed that they could not be grown here, and any one who planted them for commercial purposes was considered a crank; and yet today in the South and Southwest there are some of the largest commercial Peach orchards in the world.

In planting Peaches it must be borne in mind that it is of utmost importance that proper varieties are selected for the particular section in which they are to be grown. While a few varieties can be successfully grown over a more or less widely extended area, most varieties are limited in their range of adaptability.

There are several different classes or types of Peaches, as follows: *Persian*, which includes a large number of varieties most commonly grown in the North, and comparatively few of which are adapted to Florida or the Gulf coast country. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and many other fine varieties adapted to most of the country generally spoken of as the "Cotton Belt," but with northern Florida as about the southern limit of adaptability. *Spanish*, which includes many native varieties that have originated in Florida and the Gulf coast country, and which are for the most part fine Peaches, but better adapted to the latitude of North Florida than to that of South Florida. *Honey*, which includes the parent Honey and numerous varieties that have originated from it; the range of best adaptability being from half way down the state of Florida northward to middle Georgia, and similar latitudes farther west to the Mexican border. *Peen-to*, which includes the original tomato-shaped Peen-to as well as the regular peach-shaped varieties that have originated from it; best adapted to southern Florida and similar semi-tropical latitudes. *Oriental Bloods*, which include the Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as the Peen-to type; and the Japan Dwarf Blood, adapted to the same range of territory as the Honey type.

To better enable our customers to select varieties adapted to their particular sections, we give the following carefully prepared

LISTS TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected; but the following lists are based on many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, and are as nearly accurate as we know how to make them.

SUCCESION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the list below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "L"), indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in capitals, thus: "ANGEL." Varieties next in order of merit are printed in small capitals, thus: "CLIMAX." Other varieties recommended are printed in lower-case type thus: "Countess."

LIST A.—PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA

ANGEL,	E.	Gibbons' October,	L.	PEEN-TO,	VE.
BIDWELL'S EARLY,	VE.	HALL'S YELLOW,	E.	Powers' September,	L.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	HONEY,	E.	Red Ceylon,	VE.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
CLIMAX,	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	SUBER,	VE.
COLON,	E.	JEWEL,	VE.	TABER,	E.
Countess,	M.	La Magnifique.	L.	TRIANA,	E.
DOROTHY N.,	M.	La Reine,	M.	Victor,	VE.
Estella,	L.	MAGGIE,	VE.	Victoria,	L.
Florida Crawford,	M.	OVIEDO,	E.	WALDO,	VE.
FLORIDA GEM,	E.				

LIST B.—PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA

Admiral Dewey,	VE.	FLORIDA GEM,	E.	OVIEDO,	E.
ANGEL,	E.	FRANCES,	M.	Pallas,	E.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER,	L.	Peen-to,	VE.
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M.	HALL'S YELLOW,	E.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER,	L.
CLIMAX,	E.	HONEY,	E.	Reeves' Mammoth,	L.
COLON,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	TABER,	E.
COUNTESS,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	Thurber,	M.
DOROTHY N.,	M.	JEWEL,	VE.	TRIANA,	E.
ESTELLA,	L.	LA MAGNIFIQUE,	L.	VICTOR,	VE.
Everbearing,	E. to L.	LA REINE,	M.	VICTORIA,	L.
FLORIDA CRAWFORD,	M.	ONDERDONK,	M.	WALDO,	VE.

LIST C.—PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

ADMIRAL DEWEY,	VE.	Everbearing,	E. to L.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY,	L.
ALEXANDER,	VE.	Fleitas,	E.	Mountain Rose,	E.
Angel,	E.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD,	M.	ONDERDONK,	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH,	E.	FLORIDA GEM,	E.	OVIEDO,	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA,	M.	FRANCES,	M.	PALLAS,	E.
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER,	L.
CARMAN,	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER,	L.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
CHINESE CLING,	M.	GREENSBORO,	VE.	SNEED,	VE.
CLIMAX,	E.	HONEY,	E.	TABER,	E.
COLON,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	THURBER,	M.
COUNTESS,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	TRIANA,	E.
Crawford's EARLY,	E.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
Crawford's Late,	M.	Jewel,	VE.	VICTOR,	VE.
ELBERTA,	M.	LA MAGNIFIQUE,	L.	VICTORIA,	L.
EMMA,	M.	La Reine,	M.	Waddell,	E.
ESTELLA,	L.	MAMIE ROSS,	E.	Waldo,	VE.

PEACHES

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

LIST D.—PEACHES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

ADMIRAL DEWEY,	VE.	Everbearing,	E. to L.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY,	M.
ALEXANDER,	VE.	Fleitas,	E.	Mountain Rose,	E.
ANGEL,	E.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD,	M.	ONDERDONK,	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH,	E.	FLORIDA GEM,	E.	OVIEDO,	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA,	M.	FRANCES,	M.	PALLAS,	E.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER,	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER,	L.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
CARMAN,	E.	GREENSBORO,	VE.	SNEED,	VE.
CHINESE CLING,	M.	HONEY,	E.	TABER,	E.
CLIMAX,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	THURBER,	M.
COLON,	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	TRIANA,	E.
COUNTESS,	M.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
Crawford's Early,	E.	JEWEL,	VE.	VICTOR,	VE.
Crawford's Late,	M.	LA MAGNIFIQUE,	L.	VICTORIA,	L.
ELBERTA,	M.	La Reine,	M.	Waddell,	E.
EMMA,	M.	MAMIE ROSS,	E.	WALDO,	VE.
ESTELLA,	L.				

LIST E.—PEACHES FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY,	VE.	EMMA,	M.	MOUNTAIN ROSE,	E.
ALEXANDER,	VE.	Estella,	L.	Onderdonk,	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH,	E.	Everbearing,	E. to L.	Oviedo,	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA,	M.	FLEITAS,	E.	Pallas,	E.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	Florida Gem,	E.	Powers' September,	L.
CARMAN,	E.	FRANCES,	M.	SNEED,	VE.
Chinese Cling,	M.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	Taber,	E.
Climax,	E.	Gibbons' October,	L.	THURBER,	M.
Colon,	E.	GREENSBORO,	VE.	Triana,	E.
Countess,	M.	Imperial,	E.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY,	E.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	VICTOR,	VE.
CRAWFORD'S LATE,	M.	MAMIE ROSS,	E.	Victoria,	L.
ELBERTA,	M.	Matthews' Beauty,	M.	Waddell,	E.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED

For adaptability to any given section, consult lists printed on pages 10 and 11.

The abbreviations in parenthesis below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.), to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to), Peen-to; (O. B.), Oriental Bloods. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. (Per.) Fruit of good size; skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow to the stone, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. June 1 to 10.

ALEXANDER. (Per.) Large; highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. About June 1.

ANGEL. (P.-to.) Large, roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings; perfect freestone. June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceedingly prolific. Blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus obviating danger from frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

BEAUTY'S BLUSH. (N. C.) Large size, slightly pointed. Skin creamy white, washed with red on sunny side. Flesh creamy white, with a little red at pit; melting and juicy; slightly subacid, very fine flavor. Free. Ripens June 15 to 30.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower, prolific. July 1 to 15.

BIDWELL'S EARLY. (P.-to.) A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period, and is one of the most satisfactory Peaches to grow.

BIDWELL'S LATE. (P.-to.) A seedling of Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; clingstone. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north in Florida than most other varieties of the same origin.

CABLER'S INDIAN. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and decided Indian type.

CARMAN. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

CHINESE CLING. (N. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

CLIMAX. (Hon.) A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger, and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance; size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point; color pale yellow, washed with

red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly; quality excellent; freestone. June 25 to July 5.

COLON. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, sometimes almost solid red, very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; freestone. June 15 to 25. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Tree a good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94.

COUNTESS. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. (Per.) Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free End of June. A valuable market variety for northern and central U. S. peach-growing sections

CRAWFORD'S LATE. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for marketing or canning.

DOROTHY N. (P.-to.) This new variety, originated in Lake county, Fla., is a seedling of Angel, and is a remarkably handsome Peach of large size, fine quality and a perfect freestone; shape nearly round; flesh yellow, rich subacid, of very fine flavor. Ripens July 5 to 15. The tree is a heavy bearer. We have no hesitancy in recommending it as a valuable variety for southern and central Florida.

ELBERTA. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in west Florida and throughout a wide range of territory northward, but not in south Florida.

EMMA. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Follows Elberta, ripening July 20 to 30. Excellent market sort.

ESTELLA. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is but little southern fruit in market. Originated in west Florida.

EVERBEARING. (Sp.) Commences to bear about July 1 and produces successive crops until about September 1. Fruit creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong shape, tapering to the apex. Flesh white, with red veins; very juicy, vinous and of excellent quality; freestone. Not recommended for commercial planting.

PEACHES

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

FLEITAS (*Yellow St. John*). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with early Tillotson, and lasts longer.

FLORIDA CRAWFORD. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct, but shallow; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25.

FLORIDA GEM. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10. Valuable.

FRANCES. (N. C.) Large size, with ridge on one side, which terminates in point at blossom end. Color of skin almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, slightly red at pit; quality first-class; free. Ripens just after Elberta.

GENERAL LEE. (N. C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety.

GIBBON'S OCTOBER. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

GREENSBORO. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina, and is being quite extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy, and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Ripens about June 1. A very valuable market variety.

HALL'S YELLOW. (P.-to.) Large size, nearly round. Yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality excellent. Originated in Volusia county (Fla.), from seed of Angel and gives promise of being a valuable Peach for market and for home use. Resembles the Crawford Peaches, both in appearance and flavor. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

HONEY. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

IMPERIAL. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD. (O. B.) A blood freestone of good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. It has fruited well in localities of western Florida and southern Louisiana.

JESSIE KERR. (Per.) A freestone larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as the Alexander.

JEWEL. (P.-to.) Description of fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. The fruit ripens, however, ten days to two weeks earlier than Waldo. A Peach as good as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo, as late-blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of eastern and peninsular Florida. Does not overbear to the same extent that Waldo does. Tree of somewhat willowy growth; very vigorous. We have received flattering comments on this variety from Florida to coastwise Texas.

LA MAGNIFIQUE. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10.

LA REINE. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25.

MAGGIE. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

MAMIE ROSS. (N. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY. (N. C.) This variety promises to be an acquisition for all sections where the Elberta succeeds. It is supposed to be a cross between Elberta and Smock. The fruit is of large size, shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer; skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm, yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripens two to three weeks later than Elberta.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. (Per.) Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

ONDERDONK. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas. Possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. A good mid-season variety.

OVIEDO. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, good flavor; free. Early in July. Seedling of Honey.

PALLAS. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. Seedling of Honey.

PEEN-TO. (P.-to.) A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate, waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling; stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. A favorite with many south Florida orchardists. This variety, together with the seedlings that have originated from it, are the most tropical in character of all the varieties listed.

POWERS' SEPTEMBER. (Sp.) Fruit of medium size and good quality, flesh white; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower. A native variety, of value on account of its lateness.

RED CEYLON. (O. B.) A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. Tree a heavy and annual bearer in south Florida.

REEVES' MAMMOTH. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida. A remarkably large, fine freestone. Early in August.

SNEED. (N. C.) Very early, averaging eight to ten days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; semi-cling. Of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A

seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit-buds.

SUBER. (P.-to.) The attention of south Florida Peach planters is especially called to this variety, offered to the public for the first time in 1896-97. Suber is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

TABER. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, very juicy, rich subacid; of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. A seedling of Honey, a heavy bearer, and one of the best varieties that we have originated.

THURBER. (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

TRIANA. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of remarkably fine flavor; freestone. Ripens June 25 to July 5. We consider this variety, originated and introduced by ourselves several years ago, as one of the very best of the numerous good varieties that have originated from the Honey.

TRIUMPH. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander, blooms late. The tree makes a very strong growth, bears young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

VICTOR. (N. C. and Sp.) In 1897 this extraordinarily early new variety ripened its whole crop of fruit between May 8 and 16, on the originator's grounds, in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor; semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed, which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence. Well worthy of a trial in the South.

VICTORIA. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every southern Peach orchard.

WADDELL. (N. C.) Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific. Ripens June 1 to 10.

WALDO. (P.-to.) Medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey.

Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but it is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. The

quality of the fruit is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the state and, in the Gulf coast section of Texas and Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable and desirable varieties.

PLUMS

OF the many excellent fruits that have come to us from Japan the Japanese Plums are amongst the most valuable. These Japanese Plums are adapted throughout a vast territory of the United States, and there are already extensive and profitable orchards in many and widely separated sections. The pure Japanese type does not succeed very well in the extreme Lower South, but we have two varieties—Excelsior and Terrell, cross-bred varieties, some variety of the Japanese type crossed with our native sorts—that are particularly adapted to central and south Florida, as well as to southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and northern Mexico. The Excelsior was originated some years ago by ourselves and is an excellent variety, while the Terrell is a new variety of much the same character of growth, but the fruit is larger and, if possible, of finer flavor than Excelsior, and gives promise of becoming one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, variety for the Gulf coast country.

ABUNDANCE. Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong-growing, upright, prolific. This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North and over a wide area in the Lower South.

AMERICA. One of Luther Burbank's recent introductions. Fruit described as very large, glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow, moderately firm; best quality. Ripens two weeks before Burbank and is a splendid keeper.

APPLE. A new variety, originated by Luther Burbank and highly recommended by him. Has not fruited here yet.

BARTLETT. (New.) We obtained this variety direct from Mr. Burbank. He describes it as follows: "Bartlett is the king for flavor; it out-Bartletts the Bartlett pear in exquisitely perfumed flesh; bears when two years old."

BURBANK. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. A very popular variety both North and South.

CHABOT. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

CHASE (*Yellow Japan*). Fruit large, round, verging to heart-shaped; under-color yellow, overlaid with dull red and showing many golden dots, finally becoming dull red all over; bloom thick; flesh yellow, firm, rather juicy, sweet and good.

DORIS. Of medium size; flesh juicy, sweet and of good quality. Tree very vigorous. We have not yet fruited it.

EXCELSIOR. This variety, originated by ourselves in 1887 and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is worthy of extended notice. It originated from Kelsey seed, but shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type. The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid, wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida; about June 1. Very handsome and a fine shipper.

After many years of experimenting with numerous varieties of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that the Excelsior is the most satisfactory of any for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida and throughout the Gulf coast country westward to the Rio Grande river. It is, in fact, adapted to all the southern states, and good results have been obtained from it as far north as Delaware. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend it for the extreme South, as it is to the semi-tropical climates that a lesser number of fine varieties are adapted.

HALE. Handsome, large, round-cordate; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, presenting a yellowish red appearance; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

KELSEY. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes over-spread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young.

MIKADO. A new Japanese variety, recently introduced from Louisiana and said to be very large and fine. We have not fruited it yet.

NORMAND. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific.

OGON. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free.

PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardi*). Fruit medium to large, round; crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Tree a good

grower, chiefly planted as an ornamental. Most desirable of the purple-leaved trees; retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.

RED JUNE (*Red Nagate*). Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half-cling; pit small. Tree vigorous, productive.

SATSUMA. Fruit medium to large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, firm; very juicy; quality good; free. Flesh firm and solid. It is excellent for preserving.

SHIRO. (New.) Recommended highly by the originator, Mr. Luther Burbank, as a large white Plum, which he predicts will be extensively grown.

SULTAN. A new variety recently sent out by Mr. Luther Burbank, who gives it a glowing description. We have not fruited it yet.

TERRELL. This is a new variety originated by Mr. Jay Terrell, of Hastings, Florida, for whom it is named. We received samples of the fruit in June, 1901, and were very favorably impressed with the fine appearance and excellent quality. Again in June, 1902, Mr. Terrell sent us samples of fruit which so firmly convinced us of the value of this variety that we purchased the original tree and all rights to propagate the variety. Mr. Terrell wrote us that the original tree had for five successive years borne heavy crops of very superior fruit. In June, 1903, we again received samples of the fruit, and these confirmed our previous good opinion of this variety. We sent samples of this last lot of fruit to Professor H. Harold Hume, horticulturist of the Florida Experiment Station, Lake City, Florida, and have on file a very flattering testimonial as to its value. In his letter Professor Hume speaks of Terrell as follows: "It is unquestionably the best variety that has been brought forward for our state." This is a cross-bred variety, some variety of the Japanese type crossed with our native plum, which makes the best possible combination for the extreme lower South. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. We have no hesitancy in recommending

ing the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf coast country.

WHITE KELSEY. The introducer of this variety says of it: "Same as the common Kelsey in shape and size; pale, creamy color (almost white) when ripe. Does not rot before maturity, as the common Kelsey is apt to do, and ripens earlier and blooms later than the latter; delicious in flavor." Not yet fruited by us.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon-red of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

YEDDO. Fruit medium to large; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; nearly round. Skin greenish yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, not juicy; slightly acid; good. Pit small; cling. July 10 to 20.

PEARS

Although there are a large number of Pears grown in various sections of the United States, there are but few varieties adapted to the Lower South. The most valuable of these are Le Conte and Kieffer, while Smith, Magnolia and Garber are also good kinds. The trees we offer are upon Le Conte and Japan Pear roots, which are the best stocks for southern planting.

GARBER. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific, and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

LE CONTE. Large to very large, pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions

of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety.

MAGNOLIA. Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer and is a better keeper.

SMITH (*Smith's Hybrid*). Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmons have been grown in this country for some years, but until recently have not attained any great commercial importance. They are now, however, coming into considerable prominence as a market fruit and are being generally and quite extensively planted. The demand for trees is now far in excess of the available supply. When grafted on our native Persimmon, they seem perfectly at home throughout the cotton belt, and are especially adapted to the Gulf coast region. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. By a judicious selection of varieties one can have ripe fruit from August till December.

Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and the dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance,

and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. Light-fleshed kinds are seedless. Those with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh.

We have for several years devoted a great deal of study to this fruit, and have fruited a great many different varieties. The descriptions of the following varieties, which include the best, were made by ourselves, and mostly from the fruit in hand.

COSTATA. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

OKAME. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; light, clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

TABER'S NO. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

TABER'S NO. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

TANE-NASHI. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well. One of the most desirable market varieties.

TRIUMPH. Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

TSURU. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

YEDDO-ICHI. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. The fruit is good to eat when still hard. The tree is a heavy bearer and exceedingly thrifty.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally

nally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations con-

verging to the depressed apex, as is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific.

ZENGI. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

FIGS

The Fig is one of our most delicious fruits and should be more generally planted. When served raw with sugar and cream, when preserved, when pickled, or when used in any one of several other different ways, it is extremely pleasing to most palates; and there is always a good demand for the canned fruit. The trees do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. The varieties we offer are amongst the most valuable for southern planting.

BLACK ISCHIA. Size medium; color bluish black; quality good.

BLUE GENOA. Medium; bluish black; good.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable.

CELESTIAL. Medium to small, very sweet, pale violet; vigorous and productive; one of the hardiest and reliable further north than the others.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

LEMON. Light greenish yellow skin; pulp sweet and of excellent quality. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size.

WHITE ADRIATIC. Large-sized; skin thin, greenish white; pulp crimson. Very sweet. One of our favorites.

MULBERRIES

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing else so effective. This season we have added a new variety, Townsend, to our collection and call particular attention to its extreme earliness, which makes it especially desirable where birds are apt to trouble other early fruits.

DOWNING. A subacid berry of good quality; strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as a shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

HICKS. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; very productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

STUBBS. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, some years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any

of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad, healthy-looking foliage.

TOWNSEND. A new variety, which on account of its extreme earliness we have deemed worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Brought to our attention by one of our employees of that name, on whose place it has been growing for years. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. April.

MULTICAULIS (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silkworm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, for shade and for feeding silkworms.

APRICOTS

This fruit, which has met with so much success in California, is not recommended for extensive planting in the Lower South. There are, however, a few varieties, listed below, that do fairly well and which are best adapted of any of the numerous sorts for this section.

BUNGO (*Bungoume*). One of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality. Tree of remarkably strong growth.

ROYAL. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange-color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

SANTA FÉ. Originated on the shore of Lake Santa Fé, Alachua county, Florida. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit. Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested at Glen Saint Mary, the Santa Fé has given the best and most satisfactory results.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf states; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

PURPLE-SEEDED. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality.

RHODA. This variety was brought to our attention by one of our employees, on whose place it has been growing for some years. We have

named it in honor of his wife. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor. One of the best we have ever seen.

SWEET. One of the best of the Pomegranates, as commonly grown.

APPLES

While the Gulf region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South. For Florida and similar latitudes the Jennings is the best adapted.

BEN DAVIS. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; popular.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

JENNINGS (*Jennings' Florida*). Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and

good; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, and open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer. Succeeds very well here.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous and bears very young.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. June 20 to July 15.

LOQUAT

(*Eriobotrya Japonica*, *Japanese Medlar*, Biwa of the Japanese)

This fruit has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly; the shoots short and thick and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well-rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit, which ripens in March and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and in some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market, and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far North, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far north as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In south Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. We consider this fruit worthy of being more extensively planted. Every orchard or garden plot in the extreme South should contain at least a few trees of this unique and desirable fruit.

GRAPES

In our test-vineyards we have fruited a great many different varieties, the best of which are given below; the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in this and other sections of Florida and the Gulf coast country. Varieties that are described as belonging to the Muscadine type should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and trained on arbors. They do not require pruning. The other varieties should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained on trellises. They require annual pruning in midwinter, when the vines are entirely dormant.

BRIGHTON. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin; a very desirable table variety.

CHAMPION. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black; vine healthy and vigorous.

CONCORD. An old favorite; valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good; vine vigorous. Ripens in July.

DELAWARE. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

DIAMOND. A white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, and very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in south Florida.

EDEN. Belongs to the Muscadine type. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized black berries, somewhat acid. A good wine Grape; bears early; very productive.

FLOWERS. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September. Quality good. One of the best known and most largely planted varieties of the Muscadine type.

IVES. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

JAMES. The largest of the Muscadine type, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Sweet, juicy, excellent; black. Very prolific. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Commences to ripen about August 1 and continues till late fall. Good shipper. One of the most valuable of the Muscadine type.

MEISCH. Belongs to the Muscadine type. The vine is very vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large; sweet. Ripens in August.

MOORE'S EARLY. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement on that variety in quality and is earlier.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its good quality and earliness, have given it much popularity; vigorous and prolific. One of the best varieties for east and south Florida.

SALEM (*Rogers' No. 53*). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of Rogers' Grapes.

SCUPPERNONG. Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

THOMAS. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. August and September.

WILDER (*Rogers' No. 4*). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, good bearer.

WALNUTS

English Walnuts are not grown in the Lower South to the extent they are farther north and on the Pacific slope, and, generally speaking, are not considered as reliable here as there. The Japan Walnut has, however, fruited abundantly in many sections throughout Florida and the Gulf coast region, and seems to be thoroughly adapted to our climate.

ENGLISH. The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut,

which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of good quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome. We have fruited this variety on our grounds for several years past, and are annually more and more impressed with the value of the tree, both for its nuts and as an ornamental.

ALMONDS

We do not recommend this nut for extensive planting in this section of country, as Almonds are not certain bearers this far South. We raise a few trees of them, however, which are mostly in demand for garden planting, and for filling out collections. We offer two of the finest varieties, viz., **SULTANA** and **PRINCESS**, the soft-shelled Almonds of commerce.

PECANS

Although Pecans have been seen in the markets for a great many years, the nuts have heretofore been of very inferior quality, having been produced by seedling trees that have generally received little or no attention in the way of cultivation and fertilization. But the introduction within very recent years of the finer varieties, which are now propagated by budding and grafting, has placed the growing of Pecans for market on a very profitable basis, and large commercial orchards are now being planted. The trees adapt themselves readily to the varying conditions of soil and climate throughout the entire South, and, although it usually takes five to eight years to bring them into bearing, when they do commence bearing they produce good crops annually and at comparatively little expense for cultivation and fertilization.

The varieties we offer are some of the finest that have yet been produced. As the demand for nursery trees is far in excess of the supply, we strongly recommend that orders should be sent in early, so that we may reserve for our customers the trees they require this season.

CENTENNIAL. The nuts are of large size, about 2 inches long and about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter; quite pointed at both ends. Meat of excellent flavor. A good grower and heavy bearer.

FROTSCHER. Nuts of large size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; full and plump clear to the ends. Shell exceedingly thin—can be cracked with the teeth. Meat of very fine quality and can be removed entire from the shell. We consider it one of the very finest varieties. We obtained grafts of this variety from the original tree in southern Louisiana a number of years ago and now have several bearing trees on our place, from which we obtained wood for propagating the nursery trees we have to offer.

PRIDE OF THE COAST. Nuts of large size,

about 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, slightly pointed at blossom end. An excellent variety.

STUART. Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter; pointed at both ends. A good variety and heavy bearer.

SEEDLING TREES. In addition to the budded trees of above varieties, we have a large number of fine seedling trees which have been grown principally from nuts produced by seedlings of Frotscher; others from large seedling trees that for years have been bearing heavily—all from our own place and all selected nuts. Seedlings from these large, thin-shelled selected nuts are very much more apt to produce fine nuts than are the seedlings from a mixed lot of inferior nuts.

ROSES

THE attractiveness of a home is very greatly dependent upon ornamental shrubs and flowers planted around it, and nothing is more valuable for this purpose than Roses.

The ease with which they adapt themselves to various situations, their beautiful flowers and long-continued season of blooming, when proper varieties are selected, make them universal favorites—especially in the South, where so many of the finest varieties are so well adapted.

In ordering Roses, the question naturally arises as to what kinds will prove the most satisfactory. This can often best be decided by ourselves, as we are familiar with the different varieties and their range of adaptability. We shall take pleasure in making selections for our customers, or in aiding them to do so, upon request.

As a general thing, Roses do better when grafted upon some strong-growing stock. With the exception of a few kinds, which are vigorous growers, the plants we offer are grafted, principally upon Madam Plantier stocks. All of them are open-ground-grown, strong, thrifty—

and in every way more desirable than the small pot-grown plants sent out by nearly all northern nurseries.

There are several different classes of Roses. The class indicates, to a large extent, the character of the variety, and, to some extent, its adaptability. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parentheses immediately following the name of the variety; the key to which is as follows:

Bk., Banksia; Beng., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. C., Climbing China; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; H. C., Hybrid China; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Mult., Multiflora; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; P., Prairie; T., Tea; W., Wichuraiana.

AGRIPPINA. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud; for bedding it is unsurpassed. Few Roses so rich in color.

ALFRED COLOMB. (H. P.) Bright clear red; a fine shade. Large, double; strong grower.

ALPHONSE SOUPERT. (H. P.) Large, very handsome and showy; bright rose-color.

AMERICAN BANNER. (T.) White striped or shaded red. Flowers of medium to large size and fine form. Good grower, and very satisfactory variety.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. (H. P.) The color is a most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact, slightly cupped flowers. Very full and double, and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and a fine bloomer.

ANTOINE MOUTON. (H. P.) A vigorous grower, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness. Bright, clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

APOLLINE. (Bour.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. (Beng.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory variety.

BANKSIA ALBA. (Bk.) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

BANKSIA LUTEA. (Bk.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

BEAUTY OF WALTHAM. (H. P.) Very large, finely formed flowers; bright cherry-red, a fine color; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

BESSIE JOHNSON. (H. P.) Beautiful blush-color, highly scented; distinct.

BLANCHE DE MEUR. (H. P.) Light flesh-color, changing to white.

BON SILENE. (T.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section; bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

BOUGERE. (T.) Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet Tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old Rose, but one of the most desirable.

BRIDE. (T.) A superb pure white Tea Rose; one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are unusually large and finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower and a quick and constant bloomer. A fine variety for outdoor culture.

BRIDESMAID. (T.) A very large, finely formed Rose; fine clear pink. A splendid variety, and appropriately named, for it is an excellent companion for that grand Rose, the Bride.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (H. T.) Extra large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our gardens.

CATHERINE MERMET. (T.) Very distinct and beautiful; valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large, globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer. One of the most satisfactory.

CECILE BRUNNER. (Pol.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; an admirable Rose.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE. (H. P.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year; one of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

CHESHUNT HYBRID. (H. T.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and of perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

CHROMATELLA (*Cloth of Gold*). (C. N.) Clear, bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

CLEMENT MESSIER. (C. N.) Medium size; full and double; white petals surrounding delicate pink center; very pretty in either bud or flower; sweet Tea scent; a strong grower.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID. (C. T.) Somewhat similar to its parent, Bridesmaid; dark pink, almost magenta-rose. Strong climber and a promising variety.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (C. T.) An offspring of Clothilde Soupert, of which it is an almost exact counterpart, except that it is a strong climber. Its introducers say that it is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, climbing Rose ever introduced.

CLIMBING MARIE GUILLOT. (C. T.) A grand, new climbing Rose, differing from its parent, Marie Guillot, only in habit of growth. Beautiful creamy white flowers, sometimes with pale yellow center. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING WHITE PET. (Mult.) Strong-growing Rose of the Rambler class; showy white flowers borne in clusters; fragrance like cherry blossoms.

CLIMBING WOOTTON. (H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower, and a beautiful Rose.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (Pol.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale, creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

COMTESSE EVA STARHEMBERG. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large, double and full. Strong grower, and a desirable kind.

COMTESSE RIZA DU PARC. (T.) Color coppery rose, shaded with violet-crimson. Flowers are large, double and full. Beautiful in bud and flower.

COQUETTE BORDELAIS. (H. P.) Large, open flowers which remind one of a camellia. Color carmine-rose, sometimes rosy pink, with white stripes in center of petals.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. (H. N.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. (H. N.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (Pol.) This novelty of the Polyantha class came originally from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flower measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

DEVONIENSIS. (C. T.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose; creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

DINSMORE. (H. P.) Flowers large and perfectly double; color rich crimson-scarlet.

DOUGLASS. (Beng.) Medium to large, dark cherry-red flowers.

DUCHESS OF BRABANT. (T.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. (T.) Large semi-double flowers; quite fragrant; cherry-red, passing to crimson; a rich tint. A desirable variety.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. (H. P.) Dark, velvety maroon; medium size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

ELISE BOELLE. (H. N.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size, full, beautiful, circular form; very sweet. A lovely Rose.

EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA. (T.) Flowers canary-yellow, sometimes shaded with white and lemon.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. (C. C.) A new free-flowering climbing Rose of Chinese origin. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, making a fine specimen in a very short time, and produces its medium-sized flowers in profusion. Climber. Color soft red, changing to light pink when fully open, covering the bush with a mass of color.

ESTELLE PRADEL. (C. N.) Lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

ETOILE DE LYON. (T.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among the yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush; blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

EXPOSITION DE POVINS. (H. P.) Bright velvety red; very full and double and exceedingly fragrant. Strong grower, and a desirable variety.

FORTUNE'S DOUBLE YELLOW. (C. T.) Sulphur-yellow, edged rose. Flowers large, single and open. Very pretty and odd.

FRANCOIS LEVET. (H. P.) Rosy pink, delicately shaded with cherry-red. Handsomely formed flowers, very full and double, and nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Good grower.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (H. P.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

GIANT OF BATTLES. (H. P.) Bright crimson flowers of medium to large size; double, full and fragrant.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. (H. P.) The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses; large and full, and delightfully sweet.

GREVILLE, or SEVEN SISTERS. (Mult.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

HEINRICH SCHULTHEIS. (T.) Large, good form and very full; color pinkish rose; sweet-scented.

HERMOSA. (Bour.) An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; beautiful, clear rose; a constant bloomer.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. (T.) Bright canary-yellow; large, beautiful buds.

JAMES SPRUNT. (C. B.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. The cut-flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

JOHN HOPPER. (H. P.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

JULES FINGER. (T.) Bright, rosy scarlet, shaded with crimson; large and full.

JULES JURGENSEN. (C. B.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

JULES MARGOTTIN. (H. P.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

LAMARQUE. (C. N.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer.

LA REINE. (H. P.) Beautiful clear bright rose; very large, of fine, full form.

LETTY COLES. (T.) Beautiful blush-colored flowers, sometimes tinged with pale yellow. Medium to large size and fine form. Sweet Tea fragrance.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

LOUIS RICHARD. (T.) Coppery rose, the center sometimes deep red. Very handsome.

MAD. ALFRED CARRIERE. (H. N.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

MAD. BARRIGLIONE. (T.) Coppery carmine-rose; fine buds; flowers semi-double.

ROSES

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

MAD. BRAVY. (T.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance. A profuse and constant bloomer.

MAD. CAMILLE. (T.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

MAD. CAROLINE KUSTER. (N.) Pale yellow, often mottled with rose. An excellent free-blooming sort.

MAD. DE VATRY. (T.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET. (H. P.) Clear, bright rosy pink, a beautiful shade. Medium to large size, double and full and somewhat flat.

MAD. JEAN SISLEY. (Beng.) A free-growing, free-flowering Rose of merit. This is a fine Rose for bedding. It is full and double, and pure white, sometimes tinged blush.

MAD. JOSEPH DESBOIS. (H. P.) Flesh white, shaded with salmon-rose; very large, well formed; a remarkably beautiful Rose. Very vigorous.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. (T.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine. The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent, Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

MAD. LAMBARD. (T.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

MAD. MARGOTTIN. (T.) Flesh-color, sometimes slightly tinted with pale pink at center. Medium size, full and double. Delicately fragrant. A desirable kind.

MAD. PHILEMON COCHET. (T.) Color rose, shaded with salmon and suffused with a lighter shade. Vigorous.

MAD. PLANTIER. (H. C.) Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer; very strong and vigorous. More valuable as a stock upon which to bud other varieties than for its own flowers.

MAD. SADIE CARNOT. (T.) Cherry-red; a very good variety.

MAD. SCIPION COCHET. (T.) Rosy yellow; large and double; margins of petals wavy; beautiful glossy foliage; free-flowering.

MAD. WELCHE. (T.) Pale yellow, with copery yellow center; large and full; distinct.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H. C.) Bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. (W.) Strong-growing, creeping plants, producing an abundance of small white Roses; petals very slender and thickly set together.

MARECHAL NIEL. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of a delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

MARGARET DICKSON. (H. P.) Finely formed, pure waxy white flowers of immense size, some of them nearly as large as Paul Neyron.

MARIE DUCHER. (T.) Generally described as "rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet." With us color varies from peach-blossom to light rose, suffused with sulphur-yellow, with reverse of petals silvery rose. Medium-sized, nicely formed flowers. A good grower and constant bloomer.

MARIE GUILLOT. (T.) Generally described as "pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow. Large, full and double." On our grounds it is more apt to be pale yellow and often distinctly tinged with deep blush or light rose. A fine grower, with very pretty flowers.

MARIE LAMBERT. (T.) Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (T.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose. Sometimes both yellow and red Roses are to be seen on same bush, but always beautiful flowers. One of the most satisfactory here.

MARIE ZAHN. (H. P.) Large, well-formed flowers; color light silvery rose with carmine shading; base yellowish.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (H. P.) Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower.

MARY WASHINGTON. (C. T.) Small white flowers, borne in clusters. Fragrance of a musky flavor noticed in some of the Roses of "ye olden time."

MIGNONETTE (Pol.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

MRS. CLEVELAND. (H. P.) Medium to large; nicely formed flowers of a dark red or velvety crimson color. Delightfully fragrant.

MRS. GEORGE PAUL. (Bour.) Large open flower, like a camellia, with very bold, thick petals, perfectly arranged; blush white, with rosy peach shading; very distinct.

PAUL NEYRON. (H. P.) Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

PERFECTION DES BLANCHES. (H. N.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer.

PERLE DES JARDINS. (T.) Large, magnificent flowers of full, globular form, with great depth and substance. Clear golden yellow of an unusually rich and beautiful shade. Truly it is the "Pearl of the Gardens."

PERLE D'OR. (Pol.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. One of the most unique and beautiful miniature Roses in our collection; the buds are especially adapted for genteel button-hole bouquets. Only a moderate grower, but a profuse and constant bloomer.

PINK ROAMER. (W.) Luxuriant grower of the creeping habit. Small-sized pink flowers with white centers. A splendid variety for grave decoration, or for covering any unsightly object.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. (H. P.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower, producing large flowers.

PRIDE OF REIGATE. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped with white, sometimes half crimson and half white. Free bloomer.

PRINCE ALBERT. (H. P.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (H. P.) Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading. A good Rose of splendid color.

PRINCESSE LOUISE VICTORIA. (H. P.) Salmon-pink, medium size. A splendid climbing Rose.

QUEEN. (T.) A grand, globular white Rose of the most queenly rounded form, borne on large stems; a free grower and free bloomer. A sport from Souvenir d'un Ami.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. (Beng.) Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet. A very distinct and striking shade. Very free-flowering.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. (C. T.) Cherry-red, a pure shade, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large, double

and beautifully formed; somewhat fragrant. One of the finest red Roses in our collection.

REV. J. B. M. CAMM. (H. P.) Carmine-rose, a fine enduring shade; large size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant.

SAFRANO. (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

SOLFATERRE. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character of growth very similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot mid-summer sun, like many of the other fine varieties.

SOUVENIR DE MAD. PERNET. (T.) Silvery rose shaded yellow; reverse of petals sometimes striped white. Medium-sized cup-shaped flowers.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI. (T.) Large, handsomely formed flowers. Color clear shining pink, sometimes shaded with carmine.

SYLPHIDE. (T.) Blush, with fawn center; large and double. Very handsome in bud.

TENNESSEE BELLE. (P.) Graceful and slender in growth; bright pink flowers in clusters.

VICK'S CAPRICE. (H. P.) Medium to large flowers of rosy pink color. Double and sweet.

VICTORY. (H. P.) The flowers are of immense size and splendid substance; beautifully formed, very full, round and double. Color deep rich velvety crimson. A grand Rose.

WHITE PERLE DES JARDINS. (T.) Ivory-white or pale yellow, outer petals sometimes tinged rose; delicate Tea fragrance. Quite distinct from Bride or any other white Rose. A splendid grower and one of the most satisfactory on our grounds.

WOODLAND MARGARET. (C. N.) Medium-sized pure white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion, sometimes tinged with blush. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. A rapid wood-maker; desirable in the Lower South.

YORK & LANCASTER. (H. P.) One of the oldest Roses in existence, dating back to the time of the Wars of the Roses between the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster. Said to have been originated when these warring factions became united. Color red and white, representing the red of the Lancastrians and the white of the Yorkists.

Miscellaneous Ornaments

ALTHÆA, ROSE OF SHARON, is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merits extensive cultivation, as it produces beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and it continues to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

Meehani. Double, pure white, with red throat; very free and fine.

Rubra. Double red; large, full, free-flowering. A very handsome shrub when in full bloom.

ARBORVITÆ, or BIOTA. These beautiful evergreens can be utilized in many ways, and are always satisfactory. Desirable for lining avenues or planted as individual specimens. Very ornamental.

Aurea nana. Forms an exceedingly compact, well-rounded head. Beautiful greenish yellow foliage. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. One of the most satisfactory of all.

Compacta. Of compact growth, as its name indicates; heads somewhat conical in shape; foliage dark green.

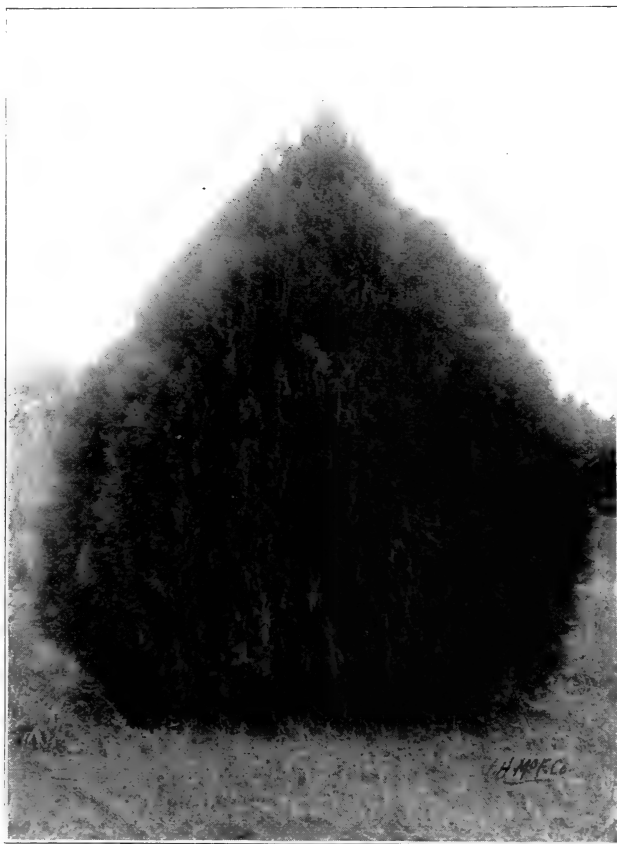
Orientalis (Chinese). Of rather upright growth; heads not as dense as some of the other sorts, but makes a handsome tree, and is, perhaps, the most rapid grower of any of the Biotas.

Pyramidalis. This variety is of very upright growth, branches drawn close together. Foliage beautiful greenish color. A very desirable variety for planting at ends of walks or terminuses of hedges.

Rosedale. This handsome variety, recently originated in southern Texas, is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well-rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*).

A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Makes an excellent wind-break, or, when planted singly and properly trimmed, a beautiful shade tree. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the possibilities of camphor production for profit in the Lower South, and the trees are now in demand for this purpose.



ARBORVITÆ, or BIOTA.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). A well-known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far north as Virginia.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome shade trees.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety. In our opinion the best of all; a gorgeous plant.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

CEDRUS DEODORA. The Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Attains immense size. The limbs are exceedingly graceful in manner of growth, and the short bluish green needles give it a very beautiful and striking appearance.

CUPRESSUS pyramidalis. There are many varieties of Cypress which are well adapted to the South, but this is one of the most desirable. It is a very handsome evergreen, with a radical departure from the type. The tree grows very fast and assumes a beautifully erect and shaft-like form.

HONEYSUCKLE, Pink. A moderate-growing vine, not a very strong climber, but desirable for open-ground culture. Beautiful bright pink flowers, which change to a pale pink.

KUMQUAT (*Citrus Japonica*). A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful edible fruit the size of a pigeon's egg. Evergreen; remarkably handsome. (See description and full account on page 7).

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants are nursery-grown, have been once transplanted and are finely rooted. Trees attain immense size. One of the finest evergreen shade trees to be found in the South.

MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE. A handsome dwarf evergreen tree, bearing in large clusters a flat fruit looking like a small Mandarin orange. Foliage dark, glossy green, and the graceful, upright branches are thickly studded with small leaves. Form and habit different from any other Citrus, and very striking. Especially desirable for room decoration when grown in pots or tubs.

PERSIAN PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*). Has remarkably handsome purple foliage, which retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until midwinter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a very handsome crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June.

POMEGRANATE. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf states, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. (See full description on page 20.)

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). The Privets are among the most valuable hedge plants for the South. Can be kept trimmed in any desired form.

Amoor River. Light green leaves; evergreen; flowers white. One of the finest and most popular hedge plants, both North and South, and also desirable for planting as single specimens in grounds and parks.

Golden. Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. One of the most valued of all the Retinosporas or Japan Cypresses. A rapid-growing variety with exquisite, plume-like foliage and slender branches. Very handsome.

SPIRÆA Billardii. A very desirable shrub of medium or dwarf growth, producing a great profusion of flowers in spikes; color white; almost a perpetual bloomer.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A subvariety of the China Tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. Adapted throughout the entire Gulf coast country.

WISTARIA, PURPLE. A magnificent climber. We have one of these shading our front piazza planted some years ago which has annually increased in dimensions until it requires frequent pruning to keep it within bounds. It is handsome at all times, and magnificent when in bloom, making a beautiful drapery of flowers.

HINTS TO PLANTERS

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character as will drain readily. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the tree on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun. Always keep them covered with damp straw, moss or wet blanket when planting.

Most kinds of trees should be well trimmed back before planting. It pays to plant carefully. Do not set trees too deep—particularly Oranges.

Heel trees in, if not ready to plant. Select a shady place and water well.

Before setting out Citrus trees—Oranges, Pomelos, Lemons and Kumquats—trim back the tops well and then trim the foliage by cutting off two-thirds to three-quarters of *each leaf*. This reduces the rapid evaporation of sap, that is always going on through the foliage, and makes success in transplanting much more certain.

If the weather should become dry and hot after evergreen trees, especially Citrus, are planted, trees should be shaded with brush or canvas drawn over stakes on east, south and west sides, to prevent tops drying out and dying back. This is particularly desirable in summer planting.

In watering, remember that one thorough drenching is worth a dozen small applications. Tops as well as roots should be watered.

Banking up Oranges with fine earth in the fall is a great protection against cold. This also helps to hold newly planted trees against force of wind. Mounds should be removed in spring.

Examine Peach trees in orchard frequently near the ground for borers. Dig them out with a sharp-pointed knife.

When Peach trees get into bearing they are apt to set too much fruit. Practice a rigid system of thinning. Commence this when the fruit is of the size of a marble and continue, at intervals, until it is half grown, always removing stung or imperfect specimens. At the final thinning reduce fruit to 3 or 4 inches apart. A heavily loaded Peach tree will produce as much fruit—by measure—if three-quarters of the original number set are thinned out; and the value of the fruit on the tree that is thinned will be double that on the unthinned one.

If curculio are troublesome, jar Peach and Plum trees in early morning, frequently, after fruit has set, and catch insects on a sheet spread under the tree.

In more northern sections—and at rare intervals in the southern—trees get chilled in the boxes owing to severe change of weather while en route. If any signs of ice should appear in the packing material, bury the trees and packing material in earth and leave several days or until the frost is thoroughly drawn out.

Roses should be pruned heavily—both at time of planting and annually thereafter. Blossoms come on new growth and new growth is forced out by pruning.

If trees should be delayed in transit and arrive in dry condition, take them out of the package and bury for two or three days in moist earth—covering tops as well as roots. This will fill out shrunken stems and limbs. Trim severely before planting.

Never plow under rank grass, peas, beggar-weed or other green growth in midsummer. Orchards should be well cultivated, the first part of the season at least; but if ground is lacking in humus, cow-peas, beggar-weed or grass may be allowed to grow in late summer and fall, to be turned under in winter. Cow-peas, however, should never be allowed in a Peach orchard.

For quick results, apply a pound per tree of high-grade commercial fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with earth, at time of planting. Make a second application of equal amount during the spring, and another in summer; combine this with frequent cultivation.

Cotton-seed meal and organic fertilizers should be used very sparingly, if at all, in an orchard. Complete commercial fertilizers from mineral sources are much better and less liable to injure trees should a too liberal quantity be applied.

TO CUSTOMERS

The information, suggestions and conditions that appear under this head will be found of interest to purchasers, and form a basis for intelligent ordering. We respectfully request a careful perusal.

Location.—The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries are one and one-half miles southwest of Glen Saint Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase and, if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival. Purchasers who cannot inspect the stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving prompt and careful attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

No Agents.—*We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries.*

Club Orders.—It sometimes happens that several people wish to club together and have one of their number order for all. Such orders are treated with due liberality.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted specimens, true to name, and free from all injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Packing.—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and almost invariably arrive in good condition.

No charge for packing will be made on orders amounting to \$2 or more, figured at catalogue rates. We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Prices.—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock. We believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are reasonable for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens, or with trees as to which there is the least doubt about the varieties proving true to label.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Terms cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders accompanied by a request that the trees be held for some weeks or months after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens.

Freight Prepaid at Our Expense.—*All orders amounting to \$5 or over, which are accompanied by remittance in full, figured at prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship by prepaid freight, at our expense, to all points in the following states; viz., Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. To points outside of the above-named territory we will, on cash in advance orders of \$5 or upward, either prepay the freight or allow our customers 10 per cent of the amount*

of the bill to apply on freight charges, at our discretion. Prepayment of transportation charges applies only to shipments forwarded by freight, or such shipments as will go by express as cheaply as by freight. All shipments are forwarded by freight, unless the nature of the order requires that it go by express, or purchaser requests express shipment, in which case goods will be forwarded collect, purchaser paying charges at his end of the line. In such cases the amount that freight would have come to, if shipment had been forwarded by prepaid freight, will be returned to purchaser.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

The Shipping Season.—Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are nearly all open-ground grown, and during the months above named are, generally speaking, in the most dormant condition, and therefore in the best condition for transplanting. Oranges and pomelos can, however, be transplanted earlier in the fall; also during the rainy season of midsummer. Shipments made during the summer should always be forwarded by express, as freight is too slow and uncertain for the tender condition of trees at that season.

C. O. D. Shipments.—Trees ordered sent C. O. D. (collect on delivery) must be accompanied by one-half of the amount of the bill.

Shipping by mail.—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Extra Fine Specimens.—We have nearly always on hand a limited number of extra-sized trees that are not in sufficient quantity to quote in regular price-list. Anything we have in extreme sizes will be quoted upon specific inquiry as to kinds wanted.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid Express.

IN WRITING ORDERS, *buyers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post-office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post-office address. If post-office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express.*

Order Early.—Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season opens, and before the shipping season closes numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Proper Labeling.—Everything sent out is plainly marked with best quality of printed labels attached with brass wire.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability.—Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk.—Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies ; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	10 by 10	435	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	11 by 11	360	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	12 by 12	302	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	13 by 13	257	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	14 by 14	222	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	15 by 15	193	40 by 40	27
7 by 7	888	16 by 16	170	45 by 45	21
8 by 8	680	17 by 17	150	50 by 50	17
9 by 9	537	18 by 18	134	60 by 60	12

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks . 25 to 30 feet each way	Pears, Le Conte 30 to 35 feet each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i> . 18 to 20 feet each way	Pears, General Varieties . 20 to 25 feet each way
Kumquats 10 to 12 feet each way	Grapes, Bunch Varieties . 8 to 10 feet each way
Peaches and Apples . . . 18 to 20 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type . 18 to 25 feet each way
Plums and Apricots . . . 15 to 18 feet each way	Figs and Quinces 12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons 15 to 20 feet each way	Pecans 40 to 60 feet each way

TREES IN POTS AND TUBS

With the completion last year of our three-fourths-acre shed we found it possible to successfully grow trees and plants in pots and tubs. We now have quite a number of beautiful orange and kumquat trees thoroughly established in pots and tubs, ranging in size from 1 to 6 feet in height. They are particularly desirable for room decoration. Some of them are now holding a few fruits, and nearly all of the larger plants will bloom and bear during the spring and summer of 1904. We shall be pleased to give descriptions and quote prices for these trees upon application.

BOOKS

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE is the title of a new, complete and up-to-date work by Prof. H. Harold Hume, of the University of Florida. The most practical and comprehensive work of the kind ever published. Covers thoroughly all phases of Citrus fruit-growing, and will be found of inestimable value to both professional and amateur orange-growers, whether in Florida, the West Indies, Louisiana, Mexico or California. Substantially bound; 500 pages and numerous illustrations. We can furnish it after December 1, 1903, upon receipt of price, \$2.50, which includes prepayment of postage.

FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORTS. The annual reports of the Florida State Horticultural Society contain valuable information in the form of special papers and discussions, which cover practically the entire list of Florida fruits. They should be in the hands of every fruit-grower in the Lower South and West Indies. The report for 1903 is an especially valuable one. It contains, in addition to the papers and discussions at the meeting in Miami, in May, 1903, a summary of previous reports, which gives the salient features as set forth in those reports, and which are still of value to the horticulturist. Price, postpaid, \$1.

PRICE-LIST

Before ordering, read remarks "To Customers," on pages 32 to 34.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the Order Sheet, to be found in this Catalogue.

Conditions Under which We Prepay Freight. For full particulars in relation to this, see pages 32 and 33.

VARIETIES AND SIZES

ORANGES—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—

Bessie, Boone's Early, Brazilian, Centennial, Dugat, Du Roi, Early Oblong, Enterprise Seedless, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, Joppa Late, King, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Oneco, Paper Rind, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Sweet Seville, Tangerine, Valencia Late, Washington Navel.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
2 years, branched and stocky, on Trifoliata only	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
3 years, extra fine, commencing to bear, on Trifoliata only	80	7 50	65 00	

SATSUMA ORANGE—On Trifoliata, Rough Lemon and Sweet Orange stock.—

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
2 years, branched and stocky, none on lemon	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
3 years, extra fine, commencing to bear, none on lemon	80	7 50	65 00	

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—Duncan, Marsh Seedless, Pernambuco, Royal, Tresca, Triumph.

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	

LEMONS—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—Villa Franca.

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	
2 years, branched and stocky, on Trifoliata only	65	6 00	50 00	
3 years, extra fine, commencing to bear, on Trifoliata only	80	7 50	65 00	

KUMQUATS—On Trifoliata stock.—Nagami, Marumi.

1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	40	3 50	30 00	
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	50	4 50	40 00	
3-year buds, 3 to 4 feet, very fine, bearing size	1 00	8 00		

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—Seedlings.


1-year, 6 to 12 inches	15	1 00	3 00	12 00
1-year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	5 00	20 00
2-year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	8 00	
3-year, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	15 00	

SOUR ORANGE AND ROUGH LEMON SEEDLINGS—

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, 6 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$12 00
1-year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	5 00	20 00

PEACHES—On Peach stock.—Admiral Dewey, Alexander, Angel, Beauty's Blush, Belle of Georgia, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Carman, Chinese Cling, Climax, Colon, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Dorothy N., Elberta, Emma, Estella, Everbearing, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Frances, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Greensboro, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Jewel, La Magnifique, La Reine, Maggie, Mamie Ross, Matthew's Beauty, Mountain Rose, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Sneed, Suber, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Triumph, Victor, Victoria, Waddell, Waldo.

1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	7 00	55 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00

 **SPECIAL**.—Hall's Yellow. 2 cents per tree higher.

PLUMS—On Marianna stock.—Abundance, America, Apple, Bartlett, Burbank, Chabot, Chase, Doris, Excelsior, Hale, Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Ogon, Persian Purple-leaved, Red June, Satsuma, Shiro, Sultan, White Kelsey, Wickson, Yeddo.

1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 30	10 00	80 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 60	12 00	100 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	120 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00	

TERRELL PLUM—On Marianna stock.

1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	35	2 50	15 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 00	20 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	25 00	
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	60	5 00	40 00	

PEARS—On Le Conte or Japan pear stock.—Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Magnolia, Smith.

1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	8 00	60 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 30	10 00	80 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 60	12 00	100 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	16 00	120 00
2 years, branched	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 years, well branched	50	4 50	40 00	

JAPAN PERSIMMONS—On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 129, Tane-nashi, Triumph, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.

Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	12 00	110 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	140 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	160 00
2-years, branched	40	3 00	24 00	
3-years, well branched	50	4 00	32 00	

FIGS—On own roots.—Black Ischia, Blue Genoa, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia, Lemon, White Adriatic.

Small size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	13 00	
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	50	4 00		

PRICE-LIST

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

APRICOTS —On Plum stock.—Bungo, Royal, Santa Fé.			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	Each \$0 15	Per 10 \$1 20	100 \$10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
APPLES —On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Jennings, Red Astrachan, Red June.			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
POMEGRANATES —On own roots—Purple-seeded, Rhoda, Sweet.			
1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	18 00
2 to 4 feet	35	3 00	
MULBERRIES —On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks, Stubbs, Townsend, and Morus Multicaulis.			
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	16 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00
LOQUATS —From seed.			
1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	
GRAPES —From cuttings. —Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early, Niagara, Salem, Wilder.			
1-year	15	1 20	9 00
2-years	20	1 60	12 00
GRAPES —Muscadine type.—From layers.—Eden, Flowers, James, Meisch, Scuppernong, Thomas.			
1-year	15	1 20	9 00
2-years	20	1 60	12 00
3-years	30	2 00	16 00
PECANS —Seedlings, from thin-shelled selected nuts.			
1 to 2 feet	20	1 60	13 00
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00
PECANS —Budded or Grafted—Centennial, Frotscher, Pride of the Coast, Stuart.			
1 to 2 feet	1 00	10 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet	1 25	12 50	125 00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	15 00	150 00
4 to 5 feet	2 00	20 00	200 00
WALNUTS —From selected seed.—English, Japan.			
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	
ALMONDS —On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.			
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
ROSES —Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.—Agrippina, Alfred Colomb, Alphonse Soupert, American Banner, Anne de Diesbach, Antoine Mouton, Apolline, Archduke Charles, Banksia Alba, Banksia Lutea, Beauty of Waltham, Bessie Johnson, Blanche de Meur, Bon Silene, Bougéré, Bride, Bridesmaid, Captain Christy, Catherine Mermet, Cecile			

ROSES, continued

Brunner, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clement Messier, Climbing Bridesmaid, Climbing Clothilde Soupert, Climbing Marie Guillot, Climbing White Pet, Climbing Wootton, Clothilde Soupert, Comtesse Eva Starhemberg, Comtesse Riza du Parc, Coquette Bordelais, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Crimson Rambler, Devoniensis, Dinsmore, Douglass, Duchesse de Brabant, Duchess of Edinburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Elise Boelle, Empress of China, Empress Marie of Russia, Estelle Pradel, Etoile de Lyon, Exposition de Povins, Fortune's Double Yellow, François Levet, General Jacqueminot, Giant of Battles, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, Heinrich Schultheis, Hermosa, Isabella Sprunt, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Finger, Jules Jurgensen, Jules Margottin, Lamarque, La Reine, Letty Coles, Louis Philippe, Louis Richard, Mad. Alfred Carriere, Mad. Barriglione, Mad. Bravy, Mad. Camille, Mad. Caroline Kuster, Mad. de Vatry, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Mad. Jean Sisley, Mad. Joseph Desbois, Mad. Joseph Schwartz, Mad. Lambard, Mad. Margottin, Mad. Philemon Cochet, Mad. Plantier, Mad. Sadie Carnot, Mad. Scipion Cochet, Mad. Welche, Magna Charta, Manda's Triumph, Marechal Niel, Margaret Dickson, Marie Ducher, Marie Guillot, Marie Lambert, Marie Van Houtte, Marie Zahn, Marshall P. Wilder, Mary Washington, Mignonette, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Geo. Paul, Paul Neyron, Perfection des Blanches, Perle des Jardins, Perle d'Or, Pink Roamer, President Lincoln, Pride of Reigate, Prince Albert, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Louise Victoria, Queen, Queen's Scarlet, Reine Marie Henriette, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Safrano, Solfaterre, Souvenir de Mad. Pernet, Souvenir d'un Ami, Sylphide, Tennessee Belle, Vick's Caprice, Victory, White Perle des Jardins, Woodland Margaret, York and Lancaster.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, strong, open-ground-grown	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-years, large, strong, open-ground-grown	35	3 00	25 00
3-years, very large and fine, open-ground-grown	50	4 00	35 00

ALTHÆA—Meehani, Rubra.

2 to 4 feet	25	2 00
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ARBORVITÆ.

Biota orientalis

2 to 3 feet	25	2 00
3 to 5 feet	35	3 00
5 to 7 feet	50	4 50

Biota compacta

2 to 3 feet	40	3 50
3 to 5 feet	60	5 00

Biota pyramidalis

1 to 2 feet	35	3 00
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Biota aurea nana, Biota Rosedale

1 to 2 feet (Rosedale only)	40	3 50
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50
3 to 5 feet	75	7 00

CUPRESSUS pyramidalis.

2 to 3 feet	25	2 00
3 to 5 feet	35	3 00
5 to 7 feet	50	4 50

RETINOSPORA plumosa.

2 to 3 feet	35	3 00
3 to 5 feet	50	4 50
5 to 7 feet	75	7 00

PRICE-LIST

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

	Each	Per 10	100
CAMPHOR TREE.			
1 to 1½ feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 feet	30	2 00	
CAPE JESSAMINE.			
1½ to 2½ feet	25	2 00	
CEDRUS Deodora.			
1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	
CRAPE MYRTLE—Purple, Scarlet, White.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
3 to 5 feet	35	3 00	
5 to 7 feet	75	7 00	
HONEYSUCKLE—Pink.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
MAGNOLIA grandiflora.			
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	
3 to 5 feet	75	6 00	
5 to 7 feet	1 00	9 00	
MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE			
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	
4 to 5 feet	50	4 50	
PRIVET—Amoor River, Golden.			
2 to 3 feet	per 1,000, \$35.00	15	1 00
3 to 5 feet		25	2 00
SPIRAEA—White.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.			
2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 6 feet	40	3 00	25 00
WISTARIA—Purple.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	

TREES IN POTS AND TUBS

We also have a number of Orange and Kumquat trees in pots and tubs, now in splendid condition for room decoration. Shall be glad to give descriptions and quote prices upon application.

EXTRA-SIZED TREES

Our trees are graded up well and run larger than those generally sent out by other nurserymen, for corresponding sizes. In addition to regular sizes listed we can furnish specimens of both Fruit and Ornamental Trees in extra large sizes, which we will quote upon application.

Address all orders and remittances to

G. L. TABER,

Telegraphic Address, MACCLENNY, FLA.

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Almonds	22	Hints to Planters	31	Plums	15-17
Althæa	29	Honeysuckle	30	Pomegranates	20, 30
Apples	20	Introduction	1	Pomelos	6
Apricots	20	Japan Persimmons	17-19	Prepayment of Freight	32, 33
Arborvitæ	29	Kumquat	7, 30	Price-list	35-39
Books	34	Lemons	8	Privets	30
Camphor Tree	29	Loquat	21	Retinospora	30
Cape Jessamine	30	Magnolia	30	Roses	23-28
Cedrus	30	Mulberries	19	Rough Lemon	8
Citrus trifoliata	8	Myrtle-leaved Orange	30	Sour Orange	8
Citrus stocks	8	Miscellaneous Ornamentals	29, 30	Spiræa	30
Crape Myrtle	30	Number of trees to the acre	34	Texas Umbrella Tree	30
Cupressus	30	Oranges	3-5	To Customers	32-34
Distances to plant	34	Peaches	9-15	Trees in Pots and Tubs	34
Figs	19	Pears	17	Walnuts	22
Freight Prepaid	32, 33	Pecans	23	Wistaria	30
Grapes	21, 22	Persian Plum	30		



READY FOR SHIPMENT.

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks "To Customers," pages 32 - 34. Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Florida:

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft (on Jacksonville or New York), Money Order,
Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter.

~~8.~~ This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment.

WRITE PLAINLY: *Name*.....
Post Office.....
County.....
State.....

Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.

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